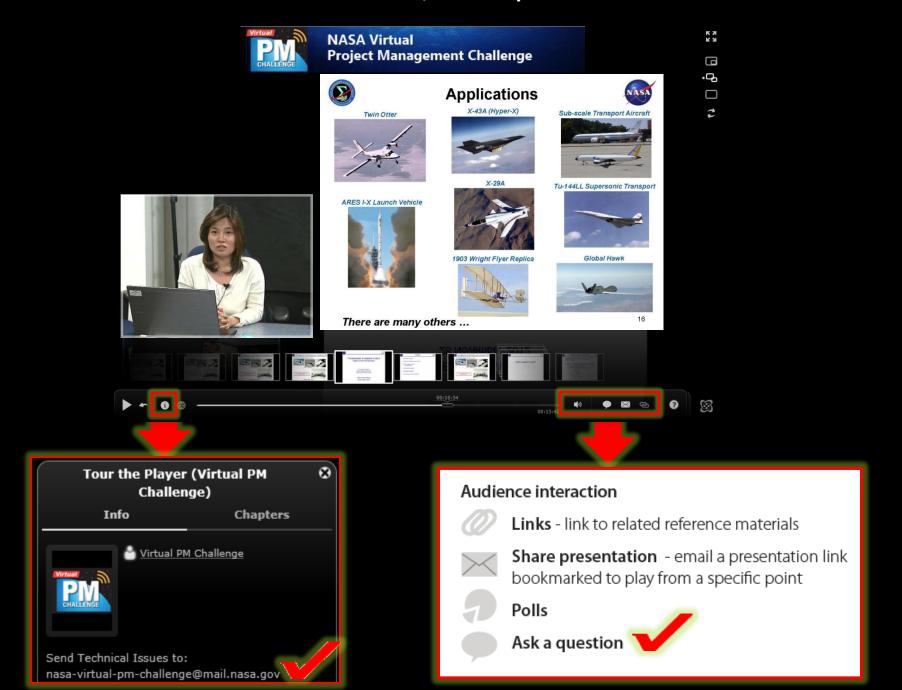
Working Knowledge at NASA

Dr. Ed Hoffman

NASA Chief Knowledge Officer

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Ask Questions, Find Help



Where do you go to find what you don't know?

The Library of Babel: A Parable



(c/o Library of Congress)

"There are official searchers....I have seen them in the performance of their function: they always arrive extremely tired from their journeys....Obviously no one expects to discover anything."

"The certitude that some shelf...held precious books and that these precious books were inaccessible, seemed almost intolerable."

Jorge Luis Borges, "The Library of Babel"

What do we mean by knowledge?

NASA requires many different kinds of knowledge, including:

Codified knowledge

- Scientific knowledge
- Engineering and technical knowledge
- Business processes

Know-how

- Techniques and craftsmanship
- Social knowledge (e.g., political savvy)

All are critical to mission success.

What do we mean by knowledge management?

Knowledge management (KM) focuses on the policies, processes and practices that allow the Agency to identify and manage knowledge gained by our people in its varied forms. KM specifically addresses how knowledge is created, retained, shared, and transferred throughout NASA and with NASA's partners and contractors. It involves dynamic contextual learning that supports the effective transfer and utilization of knowledge throughout the Agency.

So What Has Changed?

- Efforts to manage knowledge are nothing new at NASA.
- Many early attempts were local in response to specific needs, ranging from technical to organizational challenges.
- In recent years, NASA's stakeholders have identified opportunities for greater coordination and collaboration across the agency.

Why Does KM Matter?

Knowledge management is critical for:

- Sustaining and expanding the use of the Agency's intellectual capital across NASA's enterprises and generations
- Increasing collaboration across barriers
- Supporting our people in executing NASA's missions efficiently and effectively.

Knowledge Effectiveness = People + Systems

Networks, alliances, and communities of practice Accessible information, user-friendly services

EFFECTIVENESS

Culture of openness and sharing

PEOPLE

Infusion of lessons learned, mishaps, and best practices

What Does the CKO Do?

CKOs outside NASA have tried to "manage" all the knowledge in their organizations...and failed.

Given the complex nature of knowledge at NASA, the agency has adopted a federated model for coordination and collaboration of knowledge activities.

The NASA CKO functions as a *facilitator* and *champion* for knowledge.

CKOs / POCs

Name	Center / Organization	Name	Center / Organization
Donald Mendoza	ARC	Susan Minor	ARMD
Bradford Neal	DFRC	Dave Lengyel	HEOMD
Marton Forkosh	GRC	George Albright	SMD
Edward Rogers	GSFC	Don Moses	Acquisition
David Oberhettinger	JPL	Ed Hoffman	Agency CKO
Jean Engle	JSC	Daria Topousis	NEN
Michael Bell	KSC	Lauren Leo	ОНСМ
Manjula Ambur	LaRC	Dan Yuchnovicz	NESC
Dale Thomas	MSFC	Mike Lipka	NSC
John Stealey	SSC	Prasun Desai	STMD
		Gerald Steeman	STI

To find knowledge, it helps to have a map



National Aeronautics and Space Administration's





Case Studies/ **Publications**



Face-to-Face **Knowledge Services**



Online Tools



Knowledge **Networks**



Lessons Learned/ **Knowledge Processes**



Search/Tag/ **Taxonomy Tools**

Mission Directorates (HQ)





















NASA Knowledge Map Link:

http://www.nasa.gov/externalflash/knowledge_map/

Knowledge Categories













Case Studies / Publications Face-to-Face Knowledge Services Online Tools

Knowledge Networks Lessons Learned / Knowledge Processes Search / Tag / Taxonomy Tools

Click for definitions.

- KM Online Tools: Any online knowledge tools, including but not limited to: portals, document repositories, collaboration and sharing sites, video libraries.
- **Search/Tag/Taxonomy Tools:** Dedicated search engine for knowledge (e.g., Google Search Appliance); any initiatives related to meta-tagging or taxonomy.
- Case Studies/Publications: Original documents or multimedia case studies that capture project stories and associated lessons learned or best practices (e.g., GSFC case studies; APPEL case studies and ASK Magazine stories; NASA Safety Center case studies, etc.).
- Lessons Learned/Knowledge Processes: Any defined process that an organization uses to identify or capture knowledge, lessons learned, or best practices, including: Lessons Learned Information System vetting process, organization-specific lessons learned processes, benchmarking, knowledge sharing recognition programs, etc.).
- Knowledge Networks: Any defined knowledge network, such as a community of practice, expert locator, or mass collaboration activity.
- Face-to-Face: Any activities that bring people together in person to share knowledge and enhance relationships, trust, and open exchanges (e.g., forums, workshops, Lunch and Learn/Pause and Learn, etc.). Impact can be multiplied through online sharing.

Example #1: JPL Face-to-Face Knowledge Activities

Caltech Management Assoc (CMA) Leadership Forum (Public)

Formal mentoring program through Career Services (Center Only)

Heavy JPL participation at annual IEEE Aerospace Conference (technical papers and extensive networking) (Public)

Issue-specific Lunch & Learn (LaL) with Project System Engineers - under development

JPL Education & Public Outreach Program (Public)

JPL project-sponsored technical reviews and peer reviews

JPL Stories (Center Only)

Participation by JPLers on 59 standards developing organization (SDO) committees

Pause & Learn (PaL) with Project Managers - under development

Team X Concurrent Design Team (Center Only)

Room with 10 concurrent work stations for Pre-Phase A activities

Example #2: JSC Online Tools and Search/Tag/Taxonomy

Online Tools

JSC Knowledge Online (JKO) (NASA Only)

JSC Lessons Learned and JSC site within NASA LLIS (NASA Only)

Shuttle Knowledge Console (SKC) (NASA Only)

Search / Tag / Taxonomy Tools

Application development for navigation, organization and search enhancement

Extensive taxonomy (structural & organizational) work for Shuttle Knowledge Console, Mission Operations Directorate SharePoint migration and content storage management

JSC Semantic System including the taxonomy, ontology and term metadata library to enhance JSC Search (NASA Only)

Example #3: NESC Face-to-Face Knowledge Activities

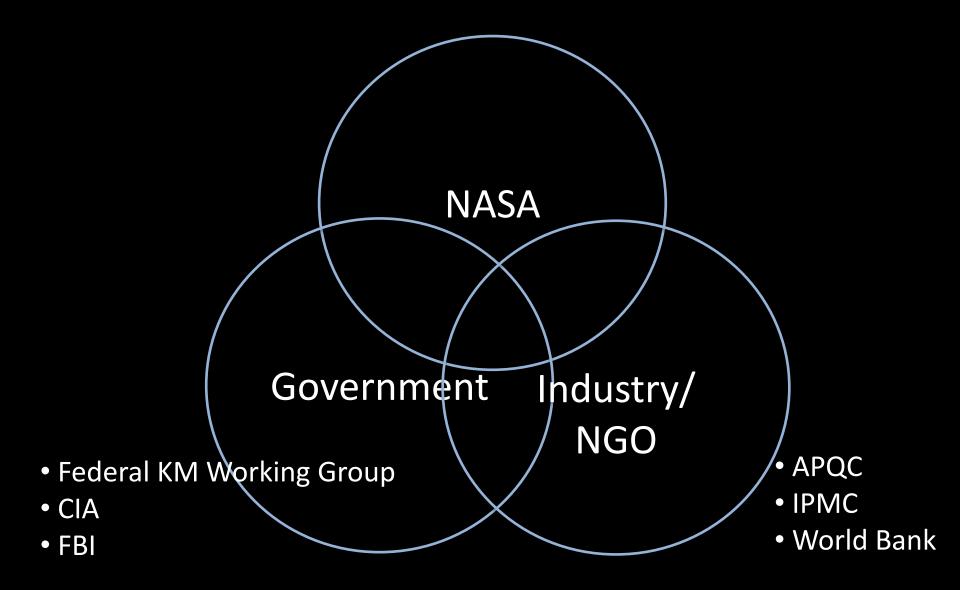
Examples of NESC-sponsored workshops:

- 2012 High Voltage Power Supply Design Workshop (Part I), April 2-3, 2012 (Public)
- 2012 High Voltage Power Supply Design Workshop (Part II), Oct. 22-23, 2012 (Public)
- Thermal & Fluids Analysis Workshop (TFAWS), August 13 -17, 2012
- Structures, Loads and Dynamics, and Mechanical Systems (SLaMS) Young Professionals Workshop, July 24 25,
 2012
- 2012 NASA Spacecraft Fault Management Workshop, April 10 -12, 2012 (Public)
- In-Space Non-Destructive Inspection Technology Workshop, Feb 29 Mar 1, 2012 (Public)
- Annual Data Mining and Trending workshops that brought together practitioners from across NASA, industry and academia.

NESC organization meetings include quarterly/semi-annual face-to-face meetings to discuss NESC process improvement, planning and knowledge sharing lectures from technical experts.

To find knowledge, it's imperative to have a network

Knowledge Networks



Networks matter because knowledge is social.

Bryan O'Connor, former Chief of the Office of Safety and Mission Assurance, on the importance of speaking up at NASA.

What does policy have to do with knowledge effectiveness?

Knowledge Policy

- NASA's existing knowledge policy NPR 7120.6 is limited to a singular focus on lessons learned and the Lessons Learned Information System (LLIS) database.
- As the knowledge map illustrates, NASA has greatly expanded its knowledge activities to include a wide array of services.
- A new knowledge policy must reflect the breadth of knowledge approaches now in use across NASA.

What Will the Knowledge Policy Address?

1. Critical activities

- Codification and efficient flow of knowledge
- Environment that fosters continuous learning and adaptation
- Adoption of innovative global practices in knowledge
- Mitigation of knowledge loss
- Knowledge infusion
- 2. Approach to knowledge management
- 3. Roles and responsibilities

The approach represents a way, not the way.

Final Questions for Practitioners

Are you managing networks, alliances, and communities of practice?

Are you making your knowledge accessible and user-friendly?

PEOPLE

EFFECTIVENESS

Are you promoting a culture of openness and sharing?

Are you capturing and sharing lessons learned, and best practices?

Questions?

Upcoming Webcast

Date: June 6, 2013

Presenter: Ralph Roe, Director of the NASA Engineering and Safety Center

Topic: 10 Years and Counting – The NASA Engineering & Safety Center